

1574/1
F12.7.28

**RUSHDEN
URBAN DISTRICT.**

Annual Reports

FOR THE YEAR 1927

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

O. A. J. N. MURISSET

M.B., Ch.B., Edin.

AND OF

The Sanitary Inspector

FREDERICK S. F. PIPER

M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

Printed by

J. F. COOK, RUSHDEN.

Rushden Urban District Council.

Chairman of Council :

JOS. HORNSBY, J.P.

Chairman of Health and Sanitary Committee :

COUNCILLOR F. CORBY.

Members of Health and Sanitary Committee :

COUNCILLORS—

J. HORNSBY, J.P.	D. G. GREENFIELD
J. ALLEN	T. F. B. NEWBERRY
W. BAZELEY	T. SWINDALL
C. BATES	W. C. TARRY

Medical Officer of Health :

DR. O. A. J. N. MURISSET, M.B., CH.B., EDIN.

Sanitary Inspector :

F. S. F. PIPER, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

SUMMARY.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,777 Acres
Population Census 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,447
Population Census 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,354
Population Census 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,511
Number of Inhabited Houses, December, 1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,398

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth Rate per 1,000 Living	...	...	...	...	12·84
Death Rate per 1,000 Living	...	...	...	...	10·25
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	...	57·47

WATER SUPPLY :

HIGHAM FERRERS AND RUSHDEN WATER BOARD.

SEWERAGE SEPARATE SYSTEM

SEWAGE DISPOSAL :

SEDIMENTATION TANKS AND DOUBLE FILTRATION.

Urban District of Rushden.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA, 1927.

SITUATION.

Latitude, $52^{\circ} 17'$ N. Longitude, $36'$ W.

AREA.

3,777 acres.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

Limestone, Sand and Clay.

ELEVATION OF AREA.

150 feet to 300 feet.

POPULATION.

Census, 1921—13,511.

Estimated to middle June, 1927—13,550.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.

Census, 1911—2,863.

Census, 1921—3,076.

December, 1923—3,099.

December, 1924—3,174.

December, 1925—3,241.

December, 1926—3,298.

December, 1927—3,398

RAINFALL—IN INCHES.

1926—26·50. 1927—32·80.

Average—2·73.

WATER SUPPLY.

Constant Service.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

By water carriage for the most part.

BIRTH RATE.

12·84 per 1,000.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

57·47 per 1,000 Births.

PHTHISIS DEATH RATE.

1·25 per 1,000 living.

RUSHDEN

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



*To the Chairman and Councillors of the
Urban District of Rushden.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Public Health of the district under your administrative control, for the year 1927.

The report will this year follow the general formation of that of last year and will be in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health an ordinary report, and will deal with matters relating only to the year under consideration.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area. Summary.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	Acres, 3,777
Population, Census 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,511
Estimated Population 1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,550
Number of Inhabited Houses 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,076
Number of Inhabited Houses 1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,398
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,361
Ditto 1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,151
Rateable Value, December 1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	£52,511 12 0
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£191

It was pointed out in last year's report that the figures for the estimated population seemed to be incorrect, namely 13,520 and a figure of 13,800 was suggested as one being nearer the mark. This year the estimated population, according to the figure of the Registrar General is 13,550, an increase of 30 over last year's figure and this figure will be taken as the basis for the calculations of this report.

The number of inhabited houses, namely 3,398, shews an increase of 100 over the 1926 figure, a fact which must be regarded with considerable satisfaction.

The number of separate occupiers has this year only increased by 5, which means that the overcrowding which has been present in the town is being dealt with in an exceedingly satisfactory manner.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
BIRTHS—Legitimate	...	...	...	92	78	170
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	2	4
				—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	94	80	174

Birth Rate (R.G.), 12.84.

Deaths, 139. Death Rate, 10.25.

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth:

(a) From sepsis nil.

(b) From other causes nil.

Deaths of Infants under one year, per 1,000 births :

Legitimate—58.82. Illegitimate—750. TOTAL—57.47.

Deaths from Measles all ages nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... nil.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) nil.

Local Birth Rate.

According to the return of the Registrar-General the total number of births registered in the district during the year 1927, was 174, of which 94 were males and 80 were females, giving a birth rate of 12.84. This figure shows a very considerable drop over that for 1926, namely 15.38. The local birth rate has shewn a steady decrease during the last 8 years, but the decrease for 1927 as compared with that for 1926 is very much greater than that shewn by comparing the figures of any two previous consecutive years.

BIRTH RATE.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Rushden ...	19.89	17.98	17.6	14.4	15.31	15.38	12.84
Eng. & Wales	22.4	20.6	19.7	18.8	18.3	17.8	16.7

Local Death Rate.

According to the figures of the Registrar-General the total number of deaths for the district was 139, of which 66 were among males and 73 among females, giving a local general death rate of 10.25. This figure is somewhat higher than that for 1926 and is the highest figure returned since 1921. It still, however, may be regarded as fairly a satisfactory figure when compared with that for England and Wales as a whole, namely 12.3.

DEATH RATE.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Rushden ...	10.71	9.6	9.48	9.81	10.0	9.68	10.25

Infant Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate number of deaths among infants under one year per 1,000 infants born for the year 1927 is 57.47. The surmise that the extraordinarily low figure for 1926, namely 28.84, could not possibly be maintained has unfortunately been justified, for this year's figure is the highest returned since 1925, but while this should not necessarily cause alarm it seems to point to the fact that there must be no slackening of the efforts to reduce the death rate amongst infants. There were actually 10 deaths amongst infants under one year of age and of these 7 were due either to premature birth or congenital debility or malformation, all of which causes are directly traceable to the condition of the mother during her pregnancy and this fact seems to emphasize the need for the care and education of the prospective mothers. In other words, more attention must be paid to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

With regard to illegitimate infants, of 4 born 3 died before reaching the age of one year. In one instance death was due to accidental overlying.

The Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales for the year 1927 was 69.

Infant Mortality	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Rate.	80.5	76.92	49.3	55.55	61.61	28.84	57.47

The following table shews in detail the causes of death as returned by the Registrar-General.

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Influenza	...	...	...	...	14	5	19
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	...	...	...	...	9	8	17
Other tuberculosis diseases	...	...	...	...		2	2
Cancer, Malignant disease	...	...	...	...	3	12	15
Rheumatic fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Diabetes	...	...	...	...		1	1
Cerebral haemorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	3	20	23
Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3		3
Pneumonia, all forms	...	...	...	...	1		1
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	1		1
Congenital debility and malformation,							
premature birth	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
Suicide	...	...	...	...	5		5
Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	12	4	16
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...		2	2
					—	—	—
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	66	73	139
					—	—	—

Diphtheria.

Four deaths were caused by this disease during the year. These occurred during an outbreak of diphtheria in the town which made its appearance in September 1927.

Influenza.

This was the cause of death in 19 instances. These deaths occurred for the most part in the early months of the year when this disease was epidemic in the town. Eleven of these cases were complicated by some affection of the respiratory organs.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis was the cause of death in 19 instances giving a mortality rate of 1.4. The mortality rate for Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 1.25 ; these figures are considerably above those for last year and are the highest for the last 6 years. This increase in the Tuberculosis mortality rate is no doubt accounted for by the prevalence of Influenza in the early part of 1927.

Tuberculosis.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Number of deaths	17	21	17	15	15	12	19
Mortality Rate.	1.23	1.25	1.23	1.09	1.08	.88	1.4

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Number of deaths.	14.	17.	12.	12.	14.	9.	17
Mortality Rate.	1.01	1.23	.87	.87	1.01	.66	1.25

Cancer.

This year there has been, one is pleased to note, a very considerable drop in the figures as compared with those for 1926. Cancer was the cause of death in 15 instances giving a mortality rate of 1.1. This is the lowest figure since 1924.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Number of deaths.	12.	11.	9.	20.	16.	23.	15.
Mortality Rate.	.88	.8	.79	1.45	1.16	1.7	1.1

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.

The number of deaths from this cause was 30, giving a mortality rate of 2.2. These are the highest figures that have so far been recorded in the town. Again I believe that the epidemic of influenza which was present in the town had something to do with this remarkable increase.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Number of deaths.	13.	17.	24.	24.	28.	23.	30.
Mortality Rate.	.95	1.23	1.74	1.75	2.03	1.7	2.2

Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases.

These diseases were the cause of death in 8 cases giving a mortality rate of .59. This figure is the lowest since 1921 which fact is particularly remarkable as one would have expected to find a considerable increase in these figures as a result of the prevalence of Influenza during the year. Particularly notable is the fact that there was only one death from Pneumonia while last year there were no less than 14. The rate of death from this cause to the notified cases is as one is to 29, whereas last year it was 14 to 25.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Number of deaths.	15.	23.	14.	19.	20.	21.	8.
Mortality Rate.	1.09	1.69	1.01	1.38	1.4	1.54	.59

The Death Rate as a Whole.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	10.71	9.6	9.49	9.81	10.01	9.68	10.25

Deaths at all ages.

Deaths at all ages for the year 1927, according to Death Returns received.

Totals	Under 1 yr.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over
124	8				1	3	3	3	17	6	35	48
11		Outward transfers.					1	3	5	1	1	
113	8				1	3	2		12	5	34	48
27	2	Inward transfers.							6	3	1	15
140	10				1	3	2			18	8	63

This year there is only a discrepancy of one between the Local and the Official figures.

Causes of Sickness and Invalidity.

The year 1927 was marked by two epidemics, the first occurring in the early part of the year was Influenza and this reached very serious proportions, and one might almost say that there was hardly a household which entirely escaped a visitation by this disease.

That it was of a serious type is indicated by the fact that no less than 19 inhabitants lost their lives as a result of it. So much invalidity was caused that in one or two instances factories in the town carried on with extreme difficulty. The Public Health Authority issued handbills which were distributed in the town and also had placards posted in prominent places setting forth the symptoms, the methods of prevention and advice to those already infected. This distribution of information was, I am sure, very helpful in limiting the spread of the disease.

The other epidemic which was looked upon at one time with considerable alarm was Diphtheria. This Disease made its appearance in the town in September, the first case being

notified on the 8th of that month, and lasted until November. Further details of this outbreak of Diphtheria and the means taken to combat it will be found later in this report under the heading of "The Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases."

The General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

There are three hospitals within the Urban boundaries. The Smallpox Hospital which is situated close to the Bedford Road about a mile from the town belongs to the Urban Council. It consists of 2 wards and administrative offices and is capable of housing some 24 Patients. There is a resident caretaker who is employed by the Council and whose wife could undertake the duties in connection with the administration of the Hospital in case of emergency. The Hospital has not been used for patients during the year.

The Cottage Hospital in Griffith Street is situated in the centre of the town. It has accommodation for two beds and is presided over by a resident nurse. During the year this Hospital has been re-organised and the governing body has been altered. Up to the present only minor surgical cases have been admitted, the majority of cases requiring in-patient treatment being sent to the County Hospitals of Northampton and Bedford.

Rushden House Sanatorium is under the administrative control of the Northamptonshire County Council and provides 72 beds for the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, a certain number of these beds being reserved in the main building for the treatment of the more advanced cases, the earlier and more hopeful cases being housed in pavilions adjacent to the administrative block. The majority of Patients admitted to this institution are drawn from the county, but a few cases are admitted from other districts.

The Council has no local Hospital for the treatment of Infectious diseases. In the past the necessity for such an institution has not been urgent, but the visitation of Diphtheria to the town has made the absence of provision for the treatment of Infectious diseases dangerous to public health. It is felt that some provision for the treatment of infectious diseases will have to be made in the not very far distant future.

There are no local institutions for dealing with the problem of the unmarried mother, illegitimate infants and homeless children.

The Ambulance facilities in the district are good ; the duties of the transportation of patients to Hospital are undertaken most efficiently by the Rushden and District Motor Ambulance Association. While the services of the members of this Association are of the highest order, the vehicle, namely a Ford Motor Ambulance, leaves something to be desired. It is understood, however, that efforts are being made to replace this by a more modern and a more comfortable conveyance.

Calls both night and day are answered with the greatest promptitude.

There are no Clinics for treatment centres, apart from the School Clinic, in the town but the establishment of an Orthopaedic Clinic is under consideration, and it is expected that this will be opened during next year.

Public Health Staff.

MEDICAL OFFICER Part time.
SANITARY INSPECTOR Whole time.

In each case half of the salary is recoverable from the Exchequer Grant through the County Council.

Summary of Nursing Arrangements, etc.

During the year the services of one fully trained District Nurse have been available for the nursing of the sick in their own homes. This nurse works under the direction of the Rushden Nursing Association which is affiliated with the County Nursing Association, and has done such excellent work, both in general nursing and in midwifery. At the end of the year there were still 4 practising Midwives in the town, three of whom hold the certificate of The Central Midwives Board. The nursing of Infectious diseases, e.g. Measles, is under the direction of the County Council.

Laboratory Work.

The following table shows the number of specimens submitted for examination together with the results of such examination. As in previous years, the arrangements which the Council has with the Pathological Department of the Northampton General Hospital for the examination of clinical material still obtains. A supply of Diphtheria Anti-toxin in phials of three different strengths has been kept at the Council Buildings and has been available for the use of general practitioners. It will be noted that no less than 842 swabs were examined for the presence of Diphtheria. This work was carried out in connection with the outbreak of Diphtheria which occurred in the town during the latter part of the year.

Laboratory Work.

Pathological specimens submitted for examination at the General Hospital, Northampton.

<i>Specimens.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Tuberculosis ...	27	6	21
Typhoid	1		1
Diphtheria ...	842	64	778
TOTALS	870	70	800

Legislation in Force.

A List of Bye-Laws and Adoptive Acts made and adopted by the Rushden Urban District Council is appended.

BYE-LAWS.

19th Nov., 1891.	Bye-laws as to new streets and buildings.
20th April, 1925.	” ” ” ”
19th Aug., 1903.	Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Regulations.
13th Nov., 1907.	Bye-laws for the Prevention of Nuisances, etc.
20th April, 1925.	Bye-laws as to new streets and buildings.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

5th Nov., 1891.	Part 3 of the Public Health Act Amendment, Act, 1890.
30th March, 1903.	Private Street Works Acts.
22nd Aug., 1908.	Parts 2 and 3, and Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, and 68 of Part 4 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, subject to certain conditions and adaptations.
28th June, 1921.	Part 6 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

The local Water Supply is in the control of the Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board and is drawn from the reservoir at Sywell, situated some 11 miles from the town. The water which is practically unlimited in quantity, is of excellent quality and is supplied with comparatively few exceptions to all houses within the Urban area. There are still, however, a few instances in which a number of houses draw their supply from a stand-pipe situated in their vicinity.

There is a stream known as the Brook which runs through the town. This is for the most part culverted, but where it is open it is bedded with bricks in order to facilitate periodical cleansing. It has been kept in excellent sanitary condition throughout the year.

In the matter of Sewage disposal, the water carriage system exists practically throughout the town and all houses in the truly Urban area are provided with wash down closets and flushing cisterns, only in the outlying districts and in an area where a number of houses have recently been built and from which the laying of the sewer would be an extremely difficult and costly matter, does the cesspool and pail closet system obtain.

The Sewage is efficiently dealt with at the Sewage Works, the effluent from which flows into the Brook and from thence into the Nene.

Scavenging is carried out by the weekly collection of house refuse by 2 open and 2 closed carts. During the year 4,030 loads were collected, 2,834 of which were house refuse, 516 of tins, crockery, etc., and during the last two months of the year 680 were mixed loads.

A new Tip was brought into use on the 17th October. This Tip is situated close to the Bedford Road and a new system of destruction, namely the Tip-and-Cover system has been in use since that date. This new system has proved itself exceedingly satisfactory, as no refuse is left exposed for more than 12 hours. The work at the Tip occupies the time of 2 men. Eventually it is hoped that the ground which is at present being used for the refuse Tip will be used for Allotments.

Practically every house in the area is now provided with galvanized iron sanitary ashbins.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

A detailed account of this work will be found in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector which is appended. The total number of inspections made was 1,646 and the number of Notices served was 168. Number of defects remedied as the result of these notices was 531.

During the year the Infants' Department of the Newton Road School was closed on account of Diphtheria for a period of 3 months. It was impossible to reopen the School during the latter part of the period, although Diphtheria had abated, until the re-laying of the drainage system at this School had been completed. On account of Diphtheria, the Intermediate School was closed for a period of two weeks.

It should be noted here that the sanitary arrangements which obtain at the Elementary Schools in the town are partly of somewhat antiquated and unsatisfactory type, namely the trough type of closet. It is felt that the amount of flushing carried out to keep these trough closets in good sanitary condition has been insufficient and even with frequent flushing, this type of closet can never be entirely satisfactory. The matter of replacing the present system by more modern sanitary conveniences should be considered at an early date.

Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year :	...	100
(a) Total (including numbers given separately under		
(b) )	... ..	9
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :		
(I) By the Local Authority	... ..	68
(II) By other bodies or persons	... ..	23

1.—Unfit dwelling houses.

Inspection

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	102
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	14
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	26

2.—Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers... ..	92
---	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Acts, 1925 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by Owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	4

B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) by Owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Acts, 1925 :

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil
---	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil

The Inspection and Supervision of Food, the Milk Supply, Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, etc.

The following tabular statement shows the work which has been done throughout the year under this heading :—

Milk Supply. Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Cowsheds inspected	46
Dairies inspected	18
Milkshops and Milkstores	19
Proposed New Dairies	3
Number of samples of Milk taken for bacteriological examination	30
Application to sell Pasteurised Milk	1
Milk Stores constructed	1
Cleansing Rooms constructed	1
New Dairies constructed	3
Cowsheds limewashed	3
Floors reconstructed	5

Meat Inspection.

The following table shews the work done during 1927 under this heading :—

Meat, etc.

Slaughter houses, inspection of	441
Butcher's shops „ „	92
Food Stores and other Food Premises	12
Meat and other food condemned as diseased or unfit for food 1 ton 4 cwts. 0 qrs. 25½lbs.	

Slaughterhouses.

Licences	6
Registered	3
Total	9

The Administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, etc. is in the hands of the County Council.

The Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Analysis of the total cases of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

Disease	Totals	Un 1yr	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 &ov
Clinical													
Diphtheria	13					1	7	2		3			
Bacteriological													
Diphtheria 36.							23	8	3	1		1	
Scarlet Fever	5						2	2		1			
Erysipelas ...	5									2		2	1
Pneumonia	29	1	1	2	1	1	1	5		6	6	2	3
Encephalitis ...													
Lethargica	1										1		
Puerperal Fever	1									1			
Anterior													
Poliomyelitis	1					1							
TOTALS ...	55	1	1	2	1	3	10	9		13	7	4	4

Notifiable Diseases.

Monthly incidence of Infectious Disease (including Tuberculosis).

Months			Clinical Diphtheria	Bateriological	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Puerperal Fever	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Totals.
January	...	...				1	5				4		10
February	...	...					7	1			5		13
March	...	...			1		8				1		10
April	...	...					3				2	3	8
May	...	...				1	2					2	5
June	...	...			1		3		1		1		6
July	...	...			1						1		2
August	...	...									1	1	2
September	...	...	2			1				1			4
October	...	...	7	32	1						4		44
November	...	...	4	4	1	2					3		14
December	...	...					1				2		3
TOTALS	...	...	13	36	5	5	29	1	1	1	24	6	121

1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925.
279. 278. 211. 118. 63. 42. 79. 80. 83. 203.
1926. 1927.
160. 55.

The above tables shew the number of cases notified during the year, including Tuberculosis, also the monthly incidence

and how they were distributed in the various age periods. It will be noted that the total of 55 is a considerable improvement on the figure of last year and it is the lowest figure since 1922. This must be looked upon with considerable satisfaction when it is realised that 13 of these cases were due to Diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever accounted for only 5 notifications as against 24 for 1926. Pneumonia was notified in 29 instances and there was one case of Encephalitis Lethargica and one of Puerperal Fever. Anterior Poliomyelitis, better known as Infantile Paralysis was responsible for one notification.

With reference to the outbreak of Diphtheria, the Ministry of Health called for a Report which was prepared and presented on the 3rd November to the Health and Sanitary Committee. It would perhaps be instructive if a short resumé of this Report was included here.

Diphtheria, which is a disease caused by an organism known as the Klebs Loeffler bacillus, affects chiefly young people, but it may also affect adults. It is usually found in the throat, but often spreads to the nose and larynx. Wherever the organism is actually causing pathological processes it forms membrane which in itself may bring about a mechanical obstruction to respiration. The organism also, however, produces a toxin (or poison) which when absorbed into the body acts on muscle causing sometimes paralysis of the heart muscle and sudden death. It may, however, affect other muscles and cause various paralysis. The bacillus of Diphtheria may lodge in the throat or nose of an apparently healthy person who, although suffering no ill effects himself, may act as a carrier of the disease and infect other people. There is a third type of person who may harbour the organism in his throat and still not be a carrier, the organism in this instance being innocuous or non-virulent.

In order that what follows may be clearly understood, the cases which occurred during the out-break are divided into two classes, first the clinical cases, that is those suffering from true diphtheria and exhibiting the signs and symptoms of the disease. Secondly, bacteriological cases, that is those who have returned a positive swab but who shew no signs of illness. These persons may either be carriers or may simply be harbouring non-virulent organisms.

Diphtheria made its appearance in the town on the 8th September when the first case was notified. This child had been attending Newton Road Infants School and had apparently been ill for some days before medical aid was sought. The child, age 5 years, died on the same day on which it was notified. The second clinical case was that of a shoe-hand, aged 23 years, who was notified on the 25th September. It was found that this young man had visited the house of

the first case on the day after the child's death. The third case, a girl of 6 years, was notified on the 7th October. This child was known to have been ill for at least 2 days before the diagnosis was made and the child unfortunately died of sudden cardiac failure 3 days later after all the local signs of disease had disappeared.

Although 28 days had elapsed since the first case was notified, this girl was no doubt connected with the first case, not perhaps by direct contact but more probably through the medium of a carrier. This carrier was discovered during the investigation which took place later.

The fourth case, a boy of 5 years, who also attended Newton Road Infants School, was notified on the 10th October. He, unfortunately, also died 6 days later from cardiac failure. On the 11th October another child aged 5 years who had attended Newton Road School was notified.

On the 14th October, as this outbreak of Diphtheria was regarded in a serious light, 195 of the children attending Newton Road Infants School were swabbed and 10 of these children returned positive swabs. Their homes were visited by the Sanitary Inspector and instructions as to isolation were given. The Doctors whose patients these children were, were informed. Of these 10 children only 2 could be said to be clinical cases.

On the 15th October a young man, having no possible connection with the school cases was found to be suffering from clinical Diphtheria. On the 16th October a school teacher, aged 20 years, returned a positive swab. This young lady was employed in the Infants Department of Newton Road School and she showed no signs of clinical diphtheria, but was undoubtedly a carrier of the disease. On the day on which the positive result of the swab was returned she had taught a class of boys at a Sunday School. Two boys of this class returned positive swabs and one of them attended the Intermediate School.

On the 24th and 26th October, 273 children and teachers at Newton Road School were swabbed and 11 of these children returned positive swabs; all were bacteriological cases. On the 25th October a girl aged 12 years was notified. This girl attended the Intermediate School and although no immediate contact with the boy previously mentioned could be traced, this case may have again been initiated through the medium of a carrier, for on the 28th October the class in which this girl was, was swabbed as were also the School teachers, and 9 positive swabs were returned, 8 of which were from the children and one was from a teacher. On the same day, 28th of October, a further 9 of the Newton Road School children were swabbed with 3 positive results.

Apart from the cases already mentioned 3 contacts returned positive swabs.

On the 31st October a Shoe-hand resident in the extreme south of the town was notified, but no connection with any of the previous cases could be traced on investigation. On the 10th November a child aged 4 years, was notified and in this case the disease had apparently been present for several days before medical aid was sought. The child died the next day of cardiac failure. This child had not attended school but had come into contact with one of the children who had returned a positive swab (a bacteriological case).

On the 15th November a boy aged 11, who attended the Intermediate School was notified. He undoubtedly was infected at School. On the 22nd November a girl aged 4, a contact of one of the early cases was notified. This was the last case notified in this epidemic. The total number of clinical cases notified during this outbreak numbered 13, and 4 of these cases died giving a mortality rate of 307.6. 37 Bacteriological cases were discovered, the majority of these being found during the swabbing of the children at Newton Road Infants School and the Intermediate School. All the bacteriological cases, with one exception, had been in contact with some other case. The one exception mentioned was a child who attended Alfred Street School. No source of infection was discovered.

In this outbreak the bacteriological cases were treated as if they were actual clinical cases and were isolated as far as it was possible and in the majority of cases received varying doses of anti-toxin. This method was carried out to protect others from possible sources of infection. It was quite realised that it was unlikely that all these bacteriological cases were carriers and that many of them may have been quite uninfected, but as it is impossible to distinguish between the infectious and the non-infectious it was deemed advisable to isolate all. On the whole it may be said that the parents and friends of the infected were most helpful in the endeavour to prevent the spread of the disease, but in a few instances it was exceedingly difficult to make them realise that their children who were apparently in good health, might be a danger to others.

The following means were taken to combat the spread of the disease :—

- 1.—The swabbing of the throats of school children and teachers in the endeavour to discover the existence of actual carrier cases.
- 2.—The isolation in all cases in which a positive swab was returned.
- 3.—The closure of the Newton Road Infants School and of the Intermediate School.
- 4.—The disinfection of the School buildings.

- 5.—The destruction of papier mache boards used by the children at the Newton Road Infants School.
- 6.—The closure of certain Sunday Schools.
- 7.—The examination of the drains at the Schools.
- 8.—In one instance a bacteriological case occurred in the home of a milk seller. This milk seller was instructed to live away from home. The milk was not distributed from his residence.
- 9.—The two Picture Houses in the town were approached and in one instance the Saturday Matinee for children only was discontinued at the request of the Health Department, and in the other case the Management agreed to exclude as far as possible, children of school age.

During the investigations in connection with the outbreak of Diphtheria, in the week ending October 22nd, the drains at Newton Road Infants School were tested and found to be defective. The drain from the closets was found to be leaking freely and this had, from the appearance of the surrounding sub-soil been going on for a long time. The surrounding sub-soil shewed evidence of considerable contamination. On enquiry it was found that the joints of all the drains at the Newton Road School had been made with what is known as Stamford Patent Jointing and these joints had completely perished, leaving the drains porous and in such a condition that the surrounding sub-soil had become contaminated. The closets at Newton Road Infants School were of the trough type with an automatic flushing cistern. It appeared that these closets were flushed twice in the 24 hours, namely at about 7 a.m. and about 6 p.m. This meant that the faecal and urinary accumulations of some 300 children were lying stagnant during the whole of school hours. The trough was also found to be porous.

It was recommended :—

- 1.—That no child suffering from clinical or bacteriological diphtheria should be re-admitted to School until 3 negative swabs had been returned.
- 2.—That Newton Road Infants School be immediately equipped with proper pedestal closets and that the drains be re-laid with impervious joints. This was carried out by the County Education Authority and the School was not re-opened until the work was completed.
- 3.—That the trough closets which exist at the other Schools be replaced by more sanitary appliances at the earliest possible date.
- 4.—That the Council make provision for the treatment of Infectious Diseases.

Analysis of the total number of deaths from notifiable diseases.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	Analysis of Deaths under Age Groups											
				Un. 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over
Clinical ...	13		4					1	3						
Diphtheria ...															
Bacteriological (36)															
Scarlet Fever ...	5														
Erysipelas ...	5														
Encephalitis ...															
Lethargica	1														
Pneumonia ...	29														
Puerperal Fever	1	1													
Anterior ...															
Poliomyelitis	1	1													
TOTALS ...	55	2							1	3					

The above table shews that there were 4 deaths from notifiable diseases other than Tuberculosis. No cases of infectious disease were removed to Hospital.

Tuberculosis.

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...						
1	...	...		1						
5	...	...	2		1					
10	...	...	1	1		1				
15	...	...	1	2						
20	...	...	4				1	1		
25	...	...	1	5	2	1	5	3		
35	...	...	1	1		1	1	2		1
45	...	...		1			1	1		
								1 n.		
55	...	...	1				1	1		
65 and over	...	...	2				1			
TOTALS	...		13	11	3	3	10	8	1	19

n.—Cases not notified.

The above table shews that there were 30 new cases of Tuberculosis notified. Of these 24 were Pulmonary and six were other forms of Tuberculosis. The Table also shews that there were 18 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one death from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. Of the

deaths, only one had not been notified, a ratio of 1 in 30. The notification of Tuberculosis within the area may, therefore, be said to be satisfactory.

It will be noted that there is a slight discrepancy between the number of deaths set forth in this Table and the number of deaths from this cause as returned by the Registrar-General. The total numbers are the same, but there is a difference of one between our local figures and those of the Official Registrar.

Under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) 1925, no notices were served and there were no appeals and no compensation was paid. Under the Public Health Act 1925, Section 62, no action was taken.

Disinfection.

The small disinfecting chamber which was fitted up some years ago by the Sanitary Inspector at the Depot, has been in use during the year for the disinfection of bedding, etc., and 340 articles were disinfected. In 81 instances destruction of articles of wearing apparel, bedding, etc., was required and this, as in previous years was carried out at the Sewage Farm. In private houses 136 rooms were disinfected. The methods of disinfection in use are sulphur dioxide candles and formalin sprays.

In conclusion I have to thank all the members of the Council for their assistance and the kindness which they have shown to me in carrying out my duties. I have also to thank the Officers of the Council for their ready help at all times, but more particularly do I wish to thank Mr. Piper for his untiring help and for the efficient and tactful manner in which he has carried out his often difficult duties. That the outbreak of Diphtheria was limited to comparatively small dimensions, was in a large measure, due to the energetic means which he took in the prevention of the further spread of the disease.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

O. A. J. N. MURISSET, M.B., CH.B. EDIN.
Medical Officer of Health.



SUMMARY OF VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1927.

	3 months ending March	3 months ending June	3 months ending September	3 months ending December
Premises visited	20	19	20	20
Milch cows and heifers inspected	189	191	201	193
Symptoms of disease in cows ...				1

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rushden Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1927.

Dwelling houses.

Sanitary improvements have again gone steadily forward and it is gratifying to report that 531 improvements have been carried out. In one or two instances where long and tiresome interviews with defaulting persons failed, I found it necessary to obtain the support of the Health and Sanitary Committee, and this proving satisfactory, legal proceedings have been avoided. All improvements controlled and supervised by the Sanitary Department have necessitated 1,646 visits. It is not the initial inspection that counts so much as the many visits for the purpose of advice and supervision as the work proceeds.

Chief among these improvements has been the repairs to the paving of 12 yards and passages, the repaving of 7 yards and the paving and draining of 1 private road containing 26 houses. This latter improvement is undoubtedly a great benefit to the occupiers of the 26 houses, and also other members of the public who have use of the road, which in the winter and during wet weather has been practically impossible to use. It now has a level impervious paving, and it is drained of surface water.

During the year as a result of a great deal of correspondence and numerous interviews it was impossible to persuade the owner of 11 houses to provide proper washing accommodation in the form of 1 properly constructed copper and fireplace for every three houses. The houses had, since their erection been without this accommodation. Just before the close of last year, a well supplying drinking water to a house suddenly became polluted and as the house is situated beyond the reach of the Council's supply of water, an endeavour was made to

cleanse, reline, and reform the surrounding soil. This has proved satisfactory, and a good and pure supply is now obtainable.

In another outstanding instance a dwelling house had one living room which was devoid of light and natural ventilation; much difficulty was experienced at first in obtaining the necessary alterations, but after much correspondence and many interviews with the owners representatives, the room was reformed so as to provide natural light and ventilation.

In the latter part of the year an outbreak of Diphtheria occurred at one of the Schools. The sanitary conveniences and drains being of an obsolete type were tested, and found to be very defective. Correspondence was commenced at once with the County Council's School Architect who agreed to have the lavatories fitted out with a modern type of pedestal water-closet and separate flushing cistern for each of the 9 sanitary conveniences. In addition, the drains were reconstructed, including the main line and branches from the conveniences to the street.

This year in addition to the above, many voluntary Improvements have been carried out, in the conversion of the ground floor and first floor rooms into Bath-rooms and lavatories: there being 10 additional Bath-rooms, 14 pedestal water-closets, and several lavatories erected. The total sanitary fittings voluntarily erected being 158. In two instances 821'—0" of 6", and 102'—0" 4" drains were constructed beside the 4" branch drains, before any sanitary improvements could be commenced. In the first instance the whole of the house was re-drained and fitted with Bath-room and two water-closets and the drain connected to the sewer. In this branch of the work a great number of visits have to be made, and much time has to be spent in arranging and testing before the works are complete.

Factories, Workshops, etc.

Fifty-two primary inspections were made to factories besides many secondary visits, and through the increasing of workpeople it was found necessary to cause five additional water-closets to be erected, also in two instances intervening air spaces were erected for the sanitary conveniences.

The Register at the present time contains the survey of 71 large factories, 10 small factories, and 9 factories of minor importance, and when a comparison is made with the number of inspections, it is obvious that through the continual increase of work in other directions, these premises have had to somewhat be neglected. With this in mind, I venture to suggest greater activity will be shown in 1928.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

With the advent of the new laws regulating the collection, storage and distribution of milk, many structural improvements

in existing cowsheds have been carried out during the year, much to the advantage of the consumer of milk. In one instance a Dairy farmer and milk producer in the district caused the floors of his cowsheds to be reformed, the feeding mangers reconstructed, a proper dairy to be formed for the reception, cooling and bottling of milk, a room fitted with steam sterilizing plant for the utensils and bottles.

A second Dairy farmer installed a sterilizing plant only.

A third and fourth Dairy farmer caused the cowsheds to have up-to-date modern floors and feeding mangers and a milk store reformed with a proper concrete floor.

These alterations together with the Law now regulating the cleansing of certain parts of all milking cows prior to milking, and the prohibiting of the movement of bedding and feeding material during milking, should to a large degree lessen the bacterial count in the milk pail or bottle.

During the year 28 samples of untreated milk were taken during delivery to the consumer, and submitted for bacteriological examination. The extreme counts of bacteria per c.c. were (1) 52,000,000 and B Coli present in 1/10,000 c.c. and others varying to (2) 230 and no B Coli. The latter undoubtedly is a pure untreated whole milk. Two samples were taken of treated milk; the bacteria counts being (1) 9,800 per c.c. and B Coli present in 1 c.c. and (2) 200, and no B Coli.

Upon referring to the list of inspections and visits at the end of this report, it will be seen that 46 inspections were made of Cowsheds, 18 inspections of Dairies and 19 inspections of Milkstores; a total of 83. I suggest that by this diligence and the co-operation of certain milk producers a great deal has been obtained in securing the above good results.

At the present time we have 17 Cowkeepers and Wholesale Purveyors of milk, and 29 Retail purveyors of milk on the Register.

Food Premises.

Four-hundred and forty-one visits were made to Slaughterhouses during the year, and in the majority, the visits were during the actual slaughtering of animals destined for food. The advent of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations calling for 3 hours notice to be given prior to slaughter undoubtedly is a great stimulus in meat inspection, as it gives the Inspector every chance to see the majority of animals when they are first opened, and so make a thorough examination of each organ and exposed tissue.

For all kinds of diseased or unsound food, 1 Ton-4 Cwts. 0 Qrs.-25½ Lbs. was surrendered during the year, and of this amount 1 Ton-1 Cwt.-3 Qrs.-13 Lbs. was in respect of diseased animals, parts and organs. The weight of carcasses, parts of and organs affected with Tuberculosis being 12 Cwts.-2 Qrs.-3 Lbs. The remainder being for other diseases.

It is very pleasing to report that during the whole of the inspections of Slaughterhouses, it was not necessary to draw the occupiers attention to limewashing or cleansing, in fact one has to admit that often my attention was drawn first with apologies and promises.

With regard to butchers shops and meat stores, these premises have been kept as clean as can be expected, with one exception and this was soon remedied.

At the present time we have 3 Registered and 6 Licensed Slaughterhouses, all widely scattered in the district, and for further information with respect to visits to other food premises and detail of food found to be diseased or unsound or unfit for food, I beg to refer you to the summary at the end of this report.

Infectious Disease and Disinfection.

Much attention has again been given to this part of the work, more especially during the outbreak of Diphtheria in the latter part of the year. Seventy-six visits were made to dwelling houses, schools and factories and workplaces, where it was found that those who had contracted Diphtheria had been in contact with others. These contacts by instructions of the Medical Officer of Health were advised to leave work at once, and to ask their medical practitioner to examine them at their homes, and on the examination proving to be Diphtheria the contact was isolated until quite free from infection.

Much disinfection was carried out during the outbreak, and 51 rooms in private dwelling houses, and 42 classrooms, halls, passages, etc., in the public schools were disinfected. Forty-seven beds, 90 pillows and 28 other articles of bedding were also removed from private dwelling houses to the Depot, Newton-road for the purpose of disinfection after the cases of Diphtheria.

It was found necessary to exclude 93 children from Day Schools, and 89 from Sunday Schools, all having been exposed to infection.

With regard to visits after other diseases, and of the disinfection and the destruction of infected articles, a list is appended at the end of this report.

During the year 10 applications were received for compensation with respect to infected beds etc., that required destruction after cases of Tuberculosis and Cancer, etc., the Council allowing £1-7-6 in each case.

Undoubtedly this £13-15-0 could have been saved, and also a greater part of the other 71 articles that had to be destroyed, if we had had a steam disinfector installed.

With the temporary appliance such as we have, 340 articles were disinfected, including 81 beds.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

By the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, another Rat Week was held from the 31st October to the 7th November, the Council paying 3d. for every tail delivered at the Depot. Eight-hundred and seventy tails were brought in during the week by various rat-catchers, nearly double the quantity of last year, at the cost of £10-17-6.

Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium Stores.

Forty-three visits were made to these premises during the year and four visits to sites for proposed stores. The petrol stores above and below ground are kept in good order, and free from any leakages.

At the end of the year the Petroleum Register contained particulars with regard to the following :—

Underground tank stores with pumps attached	...	11
Can stores above ground	... ..	17
Stores for Carbide of Calcium	... ..	8

Fair Ground.

Spencer Park is still the site for the Annual Fair and during my visits whilst the Fair is in progress I did not find any cause for official action.

Knacker's Yard.

There is still only one yard situated in the district, and during my visits I have found everything conducted in a proper manner, and free from nuisance.

Conclusion.

It is again my privilege to thank the Health and Sanitary Committee for their untiring co-operation and support in the several matters that I have found necessary to report to them, also the other officers of the Council for their assistance.

The Medical Officer of Health has been at all times ready to discuss Public Health matters and assist me at all times in spite of the many calls that he has upon him, and therefore it is my duty to offer him my sincere thanks and gratitude.

I am Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FREDK. S. F. PIPER, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.
Sanitary Inspector.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Number and description of Inspections and Visits.

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	115
Inspection of Houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	102
Inspection of Houses and premises for Voluntary Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	26
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	58
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	9
Houses etc., with respect to refuse receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of Water Tests applied to drains	...	...	...	...	...	26
Number of Smoke tests applied to drains	...	...	...	...	...	31
						387
Food Premises.						
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	441
Butchers shops	...	...	...	...	...	92
Food stores	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food vans	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	2
						545
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.						
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	46
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	18
Milkstores	...	...	...	...	...	19
Proposed sites for Dairies and Milkstores	...	...	...	...	...	3
						86
Factory and Workshops Acts.						
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	52
Workshops, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	7
						67
Zymotic Diseases.						
Diphtheria—Clinical	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ Bacterial	...	...	...	...	...	41
„ Contacts	...	...	...	...	...	10
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ Contacts	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Anterio Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Visits to Schools with respect to Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	11
						89

Secondary Visits	382
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Petroleum Acts.

Petrol stores, Inspections of	35
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Carbide of Calcium stores, Inspections of	8
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Sites for Petrol stores	4
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

47

Rats and Mice Destruction Act.

Complaints	16
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Premises inspected	27
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

43

TOTAL 1646

Number of notices served during the year.

Preliminary notices	115
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Statutory notices	8
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Cautionary letters	29
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Verbal notices	16
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

168

Disinfection, etc. after cases of Infectious Diseases.

Rooms in Private Houses.

Diphtheria	51
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Scarlet Fever	6
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Erysipelas	5
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Tuberculosis	33
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Pneumonia	15
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Cancer	10
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Chicken-pox	13
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Other Diseases	3
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

136

Schools.

Classrooms	30
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Halls	4
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Passages	2
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Lobbies	5
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Other rooms	1
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

42

Articles Disinfected.

Beds	81
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Pillows and Bolsters	139
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Other articles of bedding	67
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Household articles	12
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Articles of wearing apparel	6
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Library Books—public	16
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

„ „ private	19
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

340

Articles Destroyed.

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Other articles of bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Household articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							81
TOTAL							599

Food Surrendered or Seized.
For Tuberculosis.

OXEN.						cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
4 Forequarters	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	12
12 Heads	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	8
6 Sets of Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13
2 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
2 Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
1 Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3 Other organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
TOTAL						10	1	20

PIGS.								
1 Carcase	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20
2 Forequarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
3 Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
6 Sets of Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0½
6 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
3 Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½
1 Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
2 Other Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL						2	0	11

Other Diseases.

OXEN.								
2 Forequarters (less shoulders)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14
1 Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
9 Sets of Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26
18 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	9
1 Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
2 Other Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1 Cut joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL						4	3	18

Other Diseases.

PIGS.					cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
5 Carcases	...	...	...	...	3	1	14
1 Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
7 Sets of Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
6 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
7 Hearts	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
2 Other Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
TOTAL					4	1	0

SHEEP.							
1 Set of Lungs	...	...	...	...	...		2
5 Livers	...	...	...	...	...		18
						TOTAL	20

UNSOUND MEAT.							
1 Hindquarter of an Ox	...	...	...	...	...	3	24
Frozen Tripe	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
TOTAL					1	1	0

CANNED FOODS.							
2 Tins of Meat	...	...	...	...	...		13
37 Tins of Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	2	$7\frac{1}{2}$
7 Tins of Fish	...	...	...	...	...		4
14 Tins of Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	1	$4\frac{3}{4}$
12 Tins of Milk	...	...	...	...	...		$11\frac{1}{4}$
TOTAL					1	0	$12\frac{1}{2}$

TOTAL WEIGHT :—1 Ton 4 cwts. 0 Qrs. $25\frac{1}{2}$ lb

APPENDIX.

Tabular Summary of Defects remedied during the year.

Dwelling houses, etc., Externally.

External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gutters and rain water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	36
New gutters fixed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chimneys raised	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yards repaved	...	...	...	...	...	7
Yards and side passages paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	...	4
New waste pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Soil and ventilating pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Soil and ventilating pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Earth closets removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accummulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Galvanized iron sanitary ash-bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	22
Obstructions removed from drains	...	...	...	...	...	34
Private roads repaved and redrained (for 26 houses)	...	...	...	...	...	1
						165

Internally.

Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	36
Staircases and passages stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Internal walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	13
Kitchens limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ceilings stripped and cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Quarried floors reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Quarried floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wood floors reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wood floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dampness prevented	...	...	...	...	...	2
New windows fixed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Washing accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	11
Water-closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20

~~State to note~~ Jan 26/7/28
P. A. La R $\frac{24}{7}$